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Let's Get it . . . U. S. Department of Agriculture

DONE

in . . .

1951



ORDER EARLY FROM

Bergeson Nursery

3 Miles South and 5 East of
Fertile, Minnesota



Yes, let's get it done in '51! Because it takes time for trees to grow. But before they can grow they must be planted first! Many farms without a good windbreak could have had one if planting had been started years ago. Plant only as much as you know will be taken care of, but plant something! In this way something can be done about the weather, good windbreaks can shut out the storms, shade trees can shut out the summer's heat. Flowers blooming in the fall are surely admired by one and all.



State Inspected

And certified nursery stock means that the trees you get have passed inspection and the nursery stock we offer is apparently free from disease and insects. And what is also important, the stock we send out must be in good growing condition.

Windbreaks

SEE PLAN ON PAGES 10 AND 11

Carl Ash, county agent at Crookston, who has done much to promote tree planting in his county, emphasizes the importance of getting a shelterbelt started. It will greatly benefit the home, livestock and other fruit and ornamental planting.

A good windbreak will add more to the value of a farm than anything else for the same amount of money invested. And the investment in cash need not be large. The cost of trees is the smallest item. The work of preparing the ground and keeping it cultivated is the important thing. It is no use to plant trees in quack grass or soddy ground. On farms where there is no windbreak at all, every effort should be made to get one started. Start with the outside, which should be plenty far from the yard so as to hold the snowbanks clear from the yard. In the Red River Valley are many cases of just one row of Chinese elm doing an excellent job of holding snow. On the outside of this row should be placed a row of lilacs or honeysuckle to act as a permanent snowfence in case the Chinese elm die out in time. The trees in these two rows should be planted about three to four feet apart in order to get quick and effective results. It is well then to leave a strip of about 60 feet or more as a snowtrap between these two rows and the main grove which should consist of taller growing trees such as ash, elm, willows. The row next to the buildings should be of an ornamental variety such as wild plum or crabs, shrubs or evergreens.

Add 10% for Postage on all Windbreak Trees.

Box Elder—Although a scrubby looking tree and subject to bugs, it is still a good windbreak and snowfence tree because of its bushy growth. Grows fast when young. 18-24 inch, 100 for \$5.00.

Green Ash—This tree takes the lead as an all-around windbreak tree. While it does not start as fast as the box elder, it gains gradually and surely and is a very dependable tree. Green ash should be planted about 4 feet apart in a row. Distance between rows may be from 8 to 14 feet, depending on the equipment to be used for cultivating. 12-18 inch, 100 for \$4.00; 18-24 inch, \$5.00; 2-3 feet, \$6.00.

American Elm—The elm grows a little faster on good ground than does the ash, but is more particular about the soil. It will grow taller than the ash and makes a good companion for it. The more varieties of trees in a windbreak the more effective it is. 12-18 inch, 100 for \$4.00; 18-24 inch, 100 for \$5; 2-3 ft., \$6.00

Hardin Manchurian Elm—Here we have a type of Chinese elm that appears to be entirely hardy. It has come through the past winters here without damage as it has in Canada from where we got the seed. These sturdy well-rooted trees will be spring-dug and in top condition. These transplanted trees will give quick results. 100 for \$10.00; 300 or more at \$8.00 per 100; 12-24-inch seedlings, \$6 for 100; 250 or more at \$5 for 100.

Cottonwood—Has its place in a mixed windbreak. 18-24 inch, \$3.25 per 100.

Golden Willow—A very good windbreak tree except where there is alkali. A valuable trait is the nice golden color in winter. It is especially nice together with evergreens and birch. A windbreak should be ornamental as well as useful. 3-4 ft., 100 for \$10; 250 for \$20.00.

Honeysuckle—This we believe is the very best shrub to use as a snowfence and also very good for an inside row. It grows fast and bushy, reaching a height of 10 feet, and is very attractive when loaded with flowers in the spring and berries in the summer. Easy to grow and grows anywhere. 12-18 in., \$12 for 100. Plant 4 feet apart. 250 or more at \$8.00 a hundred.

White Spruce—3-year, 4-6 in., \$10.00 for 100.

Russian Olive—One of the most alkali-tolerant trees. Good for dry locations. Silver colored leaves stay on late. 12-18 inch, \$5.50 a hundred.

Wild Plum—Useful as well as ornamental, this tree is being used more and more for windbreaks. In full blossom, the trees smell good; in full fruit they taste good, and stopping snow they look good. 12-18 inch, \$5.00 for 100.

PLANT WITH A MACHINE

This machine takes all hard work out of tree planting and does better work. Ground must be in good workable condition. Available without charge to those who buy trees from us.

FRUIT

The fruit breeding stations of Minnesota, Dakotas, Canada and others have now made it possible for us in the North to grow very worthwhile fruit. Much has also been learned about fruit culture, and this information is available at these stations, county agent offices, and Agriculture colleges.

The high cost of fruit over the counter is one good reason for growing our own fruit. Add to this the pleasure one gets from watching the trees, flowers and fruit develop, the joy of eating tree-ripened fresh fruit from your own trees, and the improved health that goes with more fruit in the diet, it is just plain good business sense to grow your own fruit.

Apples

When given proper care, apples can be successfully grown in Northern Minnesota. And when we say apples, we mean good apples. Our home-grown fall apples are usually superior to the ones shipped in. In planting apple trees, one should plant so as to have early, fall and winter varieties. It is a good plan to have as many varieties as possible in order to have a more steady production. In this section it is best to grow the trees in bush form, keeping the branches close to the ground. This helps prevent sun-scald and winter injury, and affords more protection from the wind. Fruit trees suffer more from wind than from cold, so a windbreak on the north, west, and south is very beneficial. Apple trees do not like low ground, and the soil should not be too rich. Too rapid growth is often a cause of winter injury. On the other hand, cultivation or watering in the spring is desirable to promote vigor, but in late summer a drier condition is preferred for ripening the wood.

Add 10% for postage.

Mantet—A very high quality early apple from the Morden Station. 4-5 feet, each \$1.50.

Beacon—Gus Boman near Twin Valley has had about the best “luck” in growing apples that we know of up in this country. The land he planted his trees on was cultivated a few years ago and then put into sod. Mr. Boman has had many bushels of early ripening red apples from a Beacon tree bought from us nearly twenty years ago. 4-5 ft. trees, each \$1.00.

Melba—One of the best Canadian varieties, good size and high quality. Bears while young. 4-5 ft., \$1.00.

Minjon—A late fall apple, better color and quality than the Wealthy. 3-4 ft., each \$1.00.

Anoka—Not a long-lived tree, but worth growing because it bears so soon. 4-5 ft., \$1.00.

Erickson—The largest of them all, good quality, early. 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Hibernal—Hardy and a reliable bearer. Good for cooking. The best to use for top working. 4-5 ft., \$1.25.

Haralson—There is no better pie apple grown. The Haralson is one of the earliest to bear. C. M. Pesek of Crookston had a dandy crop the fourth year after planting. Well reported of all through the north. One of the best winter apples. It will pay you to plant a few Haralson. 3-4 ft., each \$1; 4-5 ft. transplant, \$1.50.

Fireside—This is the best eating apple that can be grown in Minnesota. Ripens late, keeps all winter. Try one. 4-5 ft., \$1.00.

Prairie Spy—At the experimental orchard of Harold Thomforde in Crookston, this is one of the most promising varieties. Ripens late, but the quality is excellent, well worth waiting for. Keeps all winter. Tree is hardy and vigorous. 4-5 feet, each \$1.00.

Mortoff—This tree from Morden, Manitoba is one of the hardiest and the apples it yields are really good eating. One year 3-4 ft. trees, \$1.00 each.

Crab Apples

Dolgo—Wm. Page, county agent at Grand Forks, says this is an excellent crab for the North. Makes the best possible jelly, good for pickles, and also good for mixing with other apples for sauce. We have had heavy crops these last two years in spite of heavy frost at blossom time. The tree is fast growing and shapely, beautiful as an ornamental lawn tree. 4-5 ft., \$1.00; 5-6 feet, \$2.00.

Chestnut—A recent introduction of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, it fills a long-felt and definite need for the home fruit grower. Ripening just after the Whitney, it will keep for two months. This is good news for school children. Its large size and the nut-like flavor of its crisp flesh make it a favorite for eating. The tree is heavy bearing and hardy. 4-5 ft., each \$1.00.

Virginia—At the Northwest School and Station at Crookston this tree is highly recommended. It is a good standard size crab, 4-5 ft., \$1.00.

Whitney—An old favorite. Very large, a treat to eat. Well known and well liked. 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Minnesota No. 1423 Crab—Norman Nelson of Ada says you can't beat this one for good apple sauce and we heartily agree. This is a large, solid red crab apple that holds its red color when canned. Well-shaped trees yield heavy crops when young. One year 3-4 ft., \$1.00 each.

Large Plums

Kaga—This has been our most reliable plum. Always bears a lot of apricot flavored fruit. It has a flavor all its own for eating and canning. 3-4 ft., each \$1.25.

Pipestone—This new one from our fruit breeding farm appears to be the best Minnesota variety for us. The tree grows fast and has the largest plum of any we can grow. Think of having plums nearly two inches across with a fine flavor and you can imagine the pleasure you can have in picking and eating them. Good for canning. 3-4 feet, each \$1.25.

Redglow Minnesota No. 101 Plum looks most promising. Strong and fast growing hardy tree with fruit that can't be beat. 4-5 ft., \$1.25.

Ember—The last to ripen, a good keeper, nice to have around for eating long after the other plums have gone. 3-4 ft., \$1.25.

Cherry-Plum Hybrids

If wanted by parcel post, please add 10% to the cost of all fruit trees.

Compass—The old reliable that always bears a crop of good quality for canning. As with all trees in this group, it should be grown in bush form. Let them branch out close to the ground. 3-4 ft., each \$1.25.

Sapa—The standard of quality in its class. Dark purple all the way through, about one inch in diameter. Swell for jam. Each \$1.25.

Oka—Large, purple flesh, the best for eating. Ripens early. 3-4 ft., \$1.25.

Opata—Green flesh, good for eating and canning. Hardest of its group. Each, \$1.40.

Korean Cherry—Another Minnesota development that is gaining attention fast. It is a dwarf bush 3 to 4 feet and a good ornamental. The cherry is very good for canning. 2-3 ft., 2 for \$3.00.

SMALL FRUIT

Currants

Cascade—Just lately introduced by the Minnesota station. High quality, large fruit, 2-year bushes, each 50 cents; 3-year bushes, 75 cents.

Red Lake—Has now become the nation's standard. Large berries on a strong bush, a very reliable bearer. Should be more widely grown, 2-year plants, each 50 cents; 3-year plants, 75 cents.

Gooseberries

Pixwell—The introduction of this variety by Prof. Yeager of North Dakota did a great deal to encourage the growing of gooseberries. Because of the long stems on the berries they are easy to pick. The berries are large and of the best quality, fine for pie, jam, sauce, and a delight to eat fresh. Dark pink when ripe. Gust Visser of Ada says it is a tremendous yielder. Two-year plants, 60 cents each, four for \$2.00.

Grapes

Beta—Entirely hardy, useful for jam, jelly and juice. Good also as a vine for a trellis or porch. Each 50 cents.

Blue Jay—Larger and much better quality than the Beta. Each, 75 cents.

Fredonia—This grape usually needs winter covering, but because of its large size and early ripening may well be worth growing. Has done well at Morden, Manitoba. Each 50c.

Rhubarb

New varieties have greatly increased the popularity of rhubarb and justly so. It is high in vitamin C and appreciated especially early in the spring. These new ones are good all summer, even better. Makes the nicest shortcake, jelly, sauce and juice. Requires less sugar than older varieties.

Canada Red—Stalks are deep red all the way through and have a milder flavor. Each 75 cents, 3 for \$2.00.

Valentine—One of the newest and some say the best. Entirely red stalk all the way through. The best for freezing. Each \$1.00.

McDonald—Red skin stalks, green inside, a great favorite. Each 50 cents.

Asparagus

This is one of the best and cheapest foods that can be grown. PARADISE is the best and newest variety; 12 for 75 cents, 25 for \$1.25; 100 for \$4, postpaid.

Raspberries

Are Easy to Grow

Raspberries are easy to grow. The main trouble is that they grow too much. It is important to keep down the surplus plants. A row should not be allowed to get over 18 inches wide, and leave only about four canes to the running foot.

We have discontinued the Chief red raspberry because of low yield. The black raspberries are too subject to disease.

Latham—The most widely planted, large berries, heavy yielding.

	10	25	100
No. 1	1.25	3.00	11.00
Bearing Size	1.75	4.00	15.00

Sunrise is a new variety. Ripens about 10 days ahead of Latham. It has a smaller and higher quality berry. It is inclined to be over ambitious in plant making. Prices same as Latham.

Minnesota 352—Looks very promising as an early variety. Large berries on a strong cane. Ten for \$1.50. Postpaid.

Madawaska—Professor J. D. Winter of St. Paul recommends this new Canadian variety for trial. It has done well for D. T. Grussendorf at Duluth. Excellent quality that should top the market. Prices same as Latham.

Strawberries

In order to get the best out of strawberries you have to grow your own. Just a small patch will supply a lot of berries. They like ground with a lot of humus. It is well to have the main crop from the June bearing kinds, and have enough everbearing for fresh berries in the fall. Strawberry plants must be planted at the right depth and the roots firmly packed. Care must be used to see that all roots are below the level of the ground to prevent their drying out, but the top, or crown of the plant must not be covered or the plant will choke. If the plants cannot be planted as soon as received, they should be heeled in the ground in some shady place. We grow our own strawberry plants and send out fresh plants well packed.

We have tried many varieties of strawberries and discarded most of them including EVERMORE and STREAMLINER. They just don't compare with GEM, PREMIER and ARROWHEAD.

Gem Everbearing—The most widely grown of the everbearers. Will grow a crop in the fall if planted early in the spring. The earlier planted the better. 25 plants for \$1.50; 50 plants for \$2.25; 100 for \$4.00. Postpaid, 1000 for \$25.00.

Premier June Bearing—The first to ripen and still maintains a long season. A good dependable berry. 25 plants for \$1.25, 50 for \$2.10, 100 for \$4.00 postpaid.

Arrowhead June Bearing—This new introduction from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm ranks well at the top with the other fine products from this station. The Arrowhead is particularly adaptable to northern conditions. In addition to its productivity of plants and fruits, the quality of the berries is absolute tops in every respect, for eating, canning, jam and freezing. It is excellent for market, too, because of its firmness and attractiveness. It is a favorite at the Morden, Manitoba station where it has been grown for several years. Because the plants set so many runners they should be planted further apart than others. We set them at least three feet apart in the rows.

Anton Eid, a grower near Gary, says his customers come back for more Arrowhead. 25 for \$1.25; 50 for \$2.10; 100 for \$4.00 postpaid; 1000 for \$25.00 not prepaid.

Dunlap June Bearing—The old popular variety still being used. 50 for \$2.10, 100 for \$4.00 postpaid.

Robinson—A new variety that showed up wonderfully well last season. Great big sweet berries. 25 for \$1.25, 50 for \$2.10, 100 for \$4.00, postpaid.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

“It’s not a home until it is planted”

And the first thing to plant should be a tree. It takes longer for a tree to become effective, so the sooner it is planted the better. In planting large trees it is very important that they have good root systems. This means that they must have enough of the fine feeder roots to give them a good start. We cut the roots of the trees in the nursery row often enough to produce plenty fibrous roots. As an added service, we prune the trees properly before shipping.

Green Ash—A good tree to grow where space is limited. It grows tall, but does not have a wide top. Has good fall colors. Not bothered much by insects and diseases. 6-8 ft., \$1.50.

Birch, White—Always good looking, but particularly so in the winter time if planted together with evergreens, golden willow and red dogwood. The well-landscaped campus at the Northwest School at Crookston has several groups of birch effectively arranged. 6-8 ft., \$3.00; 3-4 ft., \$1.25.

Weeping Birch—This aristocrat of the lawn grows fast if kept well watered. One of the most difficult to start, but well worth trying. Ray Betcher of Ada planted a small tree about 12 years ago, and now he claims he has the nicest tree in town. 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

Hopa Crab—When this tree is at its best, it is the prettiest thing imaginable. The flowers are dark pink and just cover the tree. It is especially nice when planted near other white flowering apple trees. It is an excellent pollinator for other apple trees. The best specimen we know of is the one on the lawn of Mrs. A. L. Hanson in Ada. This one is worth traveling miles to see when it is in blossom. 4-5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., each \$2.00.

WINDBREAK PLAN

NORTH SIDE

Honeysuckle, 4 feet apart

Rows 500 feet long

Manchurian Elm, 4 feet apart

Leave about 80 feet for snow catch.
Good place for hay crop.

Manchurian Elm 4 feet apart

Green Ash 4 feet

American elm 6 ft.

Cottonwood 6 ft. Or Willows

Green Ash 4 ft.

Wild Plum 6 ft.

TREES REQUIRED FOR TWO SIDES

250 Honeysuckle	12-18 inch	\$25.00
500 Manchurian Elm, Transplanted	12-18 inch	40.00
450 Green Ash	18-24 inch	22.00
150 American Elm	18-24 inch	7.25
150 Cottonwood	18-24 inch	3.25
150 Wild Plum	12-15 inch	9.00
1625		\$106.50

For the south and east sides, 2 or 3 rows are desirable. Manchurian elm is the number one tree for a quick and effective snowcatch. Honeysuckle or lilacs should be planted along with it for a permanent shrub.

We have a tree planting machine available.

Writes for prices on planting.

125 Ash, 18-24 inch \$ 7.50

125 Manchurian Elm 10.00

125 Honeysuckle 16.00

\$33.50

SOUTH SIDE

WEST (Same as North)

American Elm—The standard shade and boulevard tree. The 8 to 10 ft. size is perhaps the best average size to use. Each \$3.00; 6-8 ft., \$2; 5-6 ft., \$1.50.

Russian Olive—Silver colored leaves stay until late in the winter. Small yellow flowers are hardly noticeable but have a pleasing fragrance. Tree will grow about 20 feet high. 2-3 ft., each \$1.

Horse Chestnut or Ohio Buckeye — A medium sized tree with white flowers in the spring and gorgeous coloring in the fall, 4 to 5 ft., each \$2.50.

A New Flowering Crab—Strikingly beautiful—this was our first impression of this tree as it blossomed here for the first time two years ago. The flowers are about the same deep pink color as the Hopa, but the tree is upright and the placing of the flowers along long slender branches makes it look like a huge delphinium. The foliage is a distinctive healthy purplish green, combining harmoniously with the blossoms. Loaded all fall with bright red berries. 3-4 ft., each \$2.00.

Mountain Ash—This tree is found in abundance in eastern Minnesota, growing wild. It likes plenty moisture and does best if grown like a bush. 5-6 ft., \$3.00.

Nicbe Weeping Willow—3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Hedges

For a tall hedge, **Honeysuckle** serves the purpose to better advantage than most shrubs because of its rapid growth and adaptability to severe conditions. For windbreak purposes it is ideal, as it grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. In May the bush is full of flowers, followed later on in the summer with red berries. The new **Zabeli** has brilliant red flowers, good foliage, dense growth. 12-18 in., 100 for \$16.00.

Cotoneaster—The very best for a trimmed hedge. Grows fast, glossy green leaves appear early and usually turn red in late fall. The Riverside Memorial Cemetery at Mahnomen has one-fourth of a mile of this hedge. 6-10 inch, \$12 for 100.

Shrubs

What a difference a few shrubs make! They will transform a barren and uninviting yard to a place of beauty, will be a source of joy to the family, and attract favorable attention of the public.

While in the past flowering shrubs have been mostly used, more consideration should be given to the foliage, shape, ultimate size, fall coloring, and winter effects. Provision should also be made for a succession of bloom and a good year around appearance. Many places have only the Spirea or Bridal Wreath planted. This is a very fine shrub and does perhaps merit first place, but suppose they freeze down in the winter, or a late frost nips them, there will be no flowers for the season. On the other hand, a good planting will consist of a collection of shrubs with a different interest throughout the whole year. A combination of dwarf evergreens and Japanese barberry has made an outstanding fall color combination at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Peterson in Ada.

The prices quoted below are for a good No. one grade, with good roots and well-balanced top. Figures after the names indicate ultimate height. **Add 10% postage on all shrubs.**

Japanese Barberry—Does best where it can have plenty moisture. Very good for a low shrub, grows up to three feet high, is dense and compact. The leaves turn to brilliant colors in the fall followed by an abundance of red berries that hang on all winter. The thorns on the branches are good as protection against dogs, making the bush useful for planting in front of evergreens, with which it harmonizes very well because of its low growth and good color. 18-24 in., \$1.00.

Caragana Pygmea—3 ft. The best low shrub for dry locations. Very dense in leaf and stems, yellow flowers in May, 18-24 inch, \$1.00.

Cranberry, Highbush—6-8 ft. A very desirable shrub. White flowers in the spring, many red berries in the fall that are good for jelly, and much enjoyed by the birds. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

Cistena—Purple Leaf Cherry, 5-6 ft. The reddish purple leaves give color to the landscape for the whole summer. Shows up nicely with white buildings, and combines to good advantage with evergreens, tamarix, Russian olive, and shrubs with white flowers, 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

Cotoneaster Auctifolia—6 ft. A most useful shrub. Will fit in most any place. Its glossy dark green leaves are the first out in the spring, and last to go in the fall. The fall coloring is superb as the leaves turn. Good for dry places. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 18-24 inch, 65 cents.

Red Twig Dogwood—6-8 ft. At the top of the list for winter. The bright red mark makes a very pleasing contrast with evergreens, snow and white buildings. 2-3 ft., each \$1.00.

Euonymous Attropurpurea—6-8 ft. A shrub with a name like this one must have something that warrants its use and it surely has. Of the many kinds of shrubs planted in the City Park at Ada, this one attracted more attention than the others last fall because of the red color of its leaves in September, and the abundance of pink berries that show after the leaves fall. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

Flowering Currant—5-6 ft. While this shrub is not so pretty in the summer, it should have some place in the landscape picture for the sake of the very early fragrant yellow flowers. Will grow under severe conditions. 2-3 ft., 85 cents.

Flowering Plum—5-7 ft., No shrub is more suitable to herald the opening of the growing season than this one. When the wild plum is all white with its blossoms, the double flowering plum is covered with large double pink flowers. Make an elegant showing with other plums and Snowgarland Spirea. 2-ft., each \$1.50.

Zabeli Honeysuckle—8 ft. and up. For background, screen and windbreak, this fast-growing, hardy shrub can't be beat. The newer ones we have now have a good red flower. 18-24 inch, 75 cents; 2-3 feet, each \$1.00.

Hydrangea, Hills of Snow—3 ft. Immense white flowers in July- August. Likes shade and moisture. 18-24 in., \$1.00.

Hydrangea, P. G.—Large cone-shaped flowers open white and then turn pink. Season, September, 18-24 in., \$1.00.

Persian Lilac—6-8 ft. Its flowers resemble the old variety, but are lighter in color. Its leaves are only one-third the size, its branches thinner and many more of them. It branches and blooms close to the ground, but does not send up suckers. An excellent shrub for the north. 2-3 ft., each \$1.

Ginnala Maple—Can be called a small tree or a small bush. Superb fall coloring is its chief asset. Does not do well in alkali soil. 18-24 inch, each 75c.

Potentilla—Grows to about 3 feet, covered most of the summer with small yellow flowers. 15-18 inch, each 60 cents.

Mock Orange, Virginal—A very valuable new shrub, the large semi-double flowers just simply cover the 5-foot bush late in June when few shrubs are blooming. A strong point in its favor is its orange blossom fragrance. 2-3 ft., each, \$1.25.

Minnesota Snowflake Mock Orange—An improvement over Virginal. Originated near Minneapolis. 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

Prinsipia—Growing to a height of about 6 feet, this shrub is the very earliest to leaf out in the spring. It has a graceful habit of growth with its branches drooping something like the spirea. In late summer it has many cherry-like fruits. Being thorny, it makes a good fence. 2-3 ft., each \$1.

Spirea Van Houetti—Commonly called Bridal-wreath. Justly deserves its high favor. Its graceful arching branches are covered with masses of white flowers in May. It also has a nice purplish color to the leaves in the late fall. 2-3 ft., heavy grade, \$1.00; 18-24 inch, 75c.

Ash Leaved Spirea — 5-6 ft. A vigorous, fast-growing variety having long spikes of white flowers in midsummer. Good for shade or dry places. Suckers freely. Good plants, 75 cents.

Golden Leaved Spirea—6-8 ft. A large full branched husky shrub with large yellow leaves. 2-3 ft., each 75 cents.

Dwarf Spirea—Red or pink flowers in July on a two-foot bush. Good spring and fall coloring. Each 75 cents.

Snowball—8 to 10 ft. An old favorite admired by everyone for its large flowers that look like snowballs. Three-year bushes, each \$1.00.

Tamarix—6-8 ft. The foliage of this shrub is something like that of asparagus or red cedar. The color is blue green and the flower spikes which come out in summer are pink. The foliage is good for mixing with flower bouquets. Should be cut back severely every spring. 2-3 ft., each \$1.00.

Roses

Grootendorst—Red or pink. Often called the carnation rose because each rose is about the same size and color as a carnation. It will have as many as a dozen flowers in a cluster and blooms from June until out in October. Entirely hardy. Grows to about 3 feet. 2-year bushes, each \$1.25.

Hansa—It has large double red flowers all summer on a 5-foot bush. It will perform best if the oldest wood is kept cut out, and the new growth should also be cut back in the spring in order to keep it compact. It will, however, thrive for many years without attention. 2-year plants, each \$1.25.

New Hybrid Roses

Due to extreme weather where the roses are grown, there is still some question how many will be available. However, we expect to have some of the following:

Curly Pink Sub-Zero—Has many two-toned pink flowers on a single stem. Each \$1.50.

Ferty-Niner—Brilliantly hued bi-color, red and yellow. \$2.00 each.

Red Duchess—Rose red, very fragrant. Sub-zero. No. 1½ size, \$1.25.

Peace—Perhaps the largest of all roses, color yellow to pink. Each \$2.00.

King Boreas—Sub-zero, lemon yellow, abundant bloomer. Each \$1.50.

Gelilocks—This floribunda type yellow rose blooms prolifically all summer. No. 1½ size, each \$1.25.

World's Fair—A beautiful rich red semi-double floribunda, always in bloom. No. 1½ size, each \$1.25.

Climbing Break O'Day—Sub-Zero orange-apricot colored climbing rose. No. 1½ size, each \$1.50.

White Dawn—Everblooming white climber developed at the University of Minnesota. Each \$1.50.

Queen O' The Lakes—One of the newest sub-zero reds, named for Minnesota. No. 1½ size, each \$1.25.

Vines

Clematis Jackman—Grows to a height of about 8 feet, covered in mid-summer with large purple flowers. Each \$1.00.

Engelman Ivy—The kind that will cling to brick and stucco. Leaves turn red in the fall. Each 50 cents.

Peonies

No other flowers will give as much delight and satisfaction for as little care as peonies. They will, of course, do better with better care. They like cultivation, and if possible should be planted not too close to trees. Depth of planting is important. If planted deeper than two inches they may not bloom, if too shallow they will dry out. Water thoroughly when planting. After the dirt has settled, lay a board across the hole, then allow two inches between top of root and board. Price of first grade roots, white, red or pink, \$1 each; one of each color for \$2.50, postpaid.

Fern Leaf Peony—While best planted early in the fall, we can supply some small but good roots from cold storage. This is the peony with foliage like a carrot, flowers double red, usually in blossom on Decoration day. Each \$2.00.

Perennials

From the time that tulips bloom in early spring until chrysanthemums cease in October, there is continuous bloom in the flower garden of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hadler in Ada. "I never knew there could be so much pleasure in growing flowers," says Mr. Hadler. The most beautiful flower gardens are those which have a combination of perennials and annuals. A trimmed hedge, or flowering shrubs make a good background.

Aconite, Bi-Color—Grows to a height of about five feet, has very many blue and white flowers resembling a monk's hood, which is its common name. Each 40 cents; 3 for \$1.00.

Aconite, Purple—Sometimes reaches a height of six feet and has a long blooming season in July. Good as a background for white phlox. Each 40c. 3 for \$1.00.

Bleeding Heart—A splendid plant for shady places. No. 1 plant, each 75 cents.

Minnesota Chrysanthemums—White, yellow, red, pink and lavender. Each 45c.

Eigans Lily—This reliable red lily gives a lot of color to the flower garden in June. Height, 18 inches. Large bulbs, each 20 cents, 3 for 50c.

Regal Lily—Not too hardy, but worth growing with covering. Each 30 cents, 3 for 75c.

Delphinium — A very satisfactory perennial. Blooms for a long time in June, and if cut down before the flowers form seed, will come up and bloom for a long time in the fall. Not bothered by fall frosts.

Mixed colors, each 40 cents; 3 for \$1.00.

Lythrum, Morden Pink—Here we have what we think should be the top-ranking perennial. Growing to a height of about three feet, it is covered most of the summer with pink flowers. Hardy and vigorous. Each 35 cents; 3 for \$1.00.

Iris—Assorted colors in newer varieties, each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Phlox—Good varieties in red, white, lavender or pink. Each 50c, 3 for \$1.25.

Phlox, Dwarf Subulata—A very bright colored spring blooming plant about six inches high, at its best in late May. Fine for cemetery planting. Pink or white, each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Day Lilies—Are classed as one of the surest and most reliable perennials. Also called the lemon lily. Flowers are shaped like the wild lily, but are yellow. Dr. Regel, June blooming, and Mrs. W. H. Wyman in August and September. Each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Sass Golden Glow—Very double yellow flowers on a six-foot plant. Blooms in August and September. Good for background. Each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Pyrethrum, Painted Daisy—There are no bugs on this plant, it produces its own bug poison. Mixed colors, red, white or pink. Each 50 cents, 3 for \$1.20, postpaid.

Gladiolus—Mixed colors, \$1.00 a dozen.

Dahlias—Decorative type with extra large flowers. Commodore, yellow, each 40 cents. Mammoth Champion, large flame red, 40 cents. Golden buff, 50 cents. Daddy Kemp, purple, 75 cents. Kemp's White Wonder, 40 cents.

Evergreens

No planting is complete without some evergreens. Here where the winters are long we need what evergreens alone can best give us, twelve months of complete beauty and service.

Visitors to the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Gibbons near Crookston remark on the appearance of "welcome" their evergreens give.

Arbor Vitae, Pyramidal—As it grows it holds its pyramidal shape and keeps a good green color all winter. Should be watered good in late fall to help prevent sunburn in early spring. Does best on the east and north side of a house. Price each, 30-36 inch, \$7.00.

American Arbor Vitae—Or its common name, white cedar, is a native of eastern Minnesota. Can be trimmed to any shape. 18-24 inch, \$4.50.

Dundee Juniper—Pyramidal shape, good green color in the summer turning to a nice purplish color in the winter. 24 to 30 inch, \$8.00.

Savin Juniper—This one spreads out, too, but the branches point up. 15-18 inch, \$6.00; 18-24 inch, \$7.

Mugho Pine—The best of the dwarfs. Can be trimmed to any shape. Should always be pruned just after it has made most of its growth in June. Otherwise it will get too open and coarse. All the junipers that are used for foundation planting need regular pruning at least once a year in order to maintain their compactness and prevent their growing too tall. This is easily done with a sharp scissor. Price of Mugho pine, balled and burlapped. 15-18 inch, \$6.00; 18-24 inch, \$7.00.

Colorado Spruce—Because these trees vary so much in shape, size and color, prices also vary too much to list all sizes. We have them up to 5 feet.

Black Hills Spruce—18-24 inch, \$4.50.

Planting Instructions

The roots of trees are something like fish, they don't like too much exposure to air, sun and wind. So when planting be sure to plant deep enough, not too deep, but the top root should be at least two inches below the level of the ground. Then leave a saucer-shaped depression around the tree large enough to hold water.

It is highly important to have the soil packed thoroughly around the roots so they can make immediate contact with the soil. This can best be done by heavy watering. If this is not convenient the soil should be packed thoroughly with the heel of the foot, the harder the better.

If watering is necessary during the summer, put on plenty or else not any. Once a week is often enough if the ground gets a good soaking. It is best not to water in the late summer, late growth is more subject to winter injury. In case of a very dry fall it is advisable to really soak the tree roots before freeze-up.

In many cases it is practical to use a heavy mulch for preserving moisture and holding down the weeds. If this is done the lower part of the shrub or tree should be mounded up with dirt in the fall for protection against mice. Small fruit trees can be wrapped with burlap as a guard against winter damage by rabbits. A wire screen or mound of dirt should be placed around fruit trees for keeping the mice away.



GUARANTEE

Any tree or plant that fails to grow the first season will be replaced at one-half price. While we do our best to deliver the goods the way we should, errors will occur. Please call our attention to any mistakes. We are not satisfied unless our customers are.



TERMS—Cash with order, or 25% down and balance C. O. D. Prices are F. O. B. Fertile except as noted.

Landscaping

"It's not a home until it's planted." "Landscape" means the appearance of your grounds as a whole. A good landscape means that your grounds present a pleasing picture. The planting of trees, of lawn making, laying out of walks and drives, and the painting of buildings all combine to bring about this picture. Therefore, plan before you plant. As time permits, we'll be glad to help. Planting alone is not enough. Up-keep counts, too. As an example let us take the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ripley in Ada. Look at the way Mr. Ripley keeps his red cedar, blue spruce, and pygmea caragana shrubs trimmed to give a neat appearance. These trees can stand trimming but never, never trim or allow anyone else to trim flowering shrubs in the same manner. Evergreens and the shrub cotoneaster lend themselves well to trimming.

While landscaping may need some remodeling after a few years, it is still true that trees will grow in value every year, while automobiles, furniture and clothing will diminish in value. Of course the value of landscaping is not usually considered in terms of cash, but rather in benefits such as expressed in the poem on the back of this book.

PLANT A TREE

Plant a tree and there may spring
Refuge where the birds may sing:
Beauty for the seeing eye,
Comfort for the passerby;
Strength for shelter from the storm,
Coolness when the days are warm;
Years and years of joy maybe—
If today you plant a tree.
Plant a tree and there may grow
Friendliness that all may know;
Courage that will hearts inspire
To lift thoughts and motives higher.
Kindliness and hope and cheer
Growing stronger every year—
And these things may come maybe
If today you plant a tree.

—Lucile Ruchle